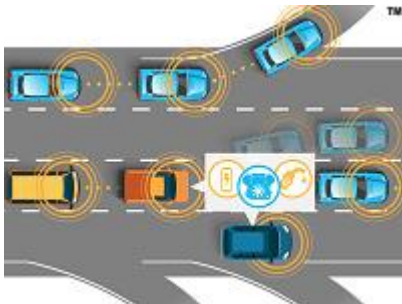


NEXTCAR — Next Generation Energy Technologies for Connected and Automated On-Road Vehicles

2020 Annual Program Review
May 12, 2020



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

NEXTCAR Annual Review - Housekeeping

- ▶ This webinar can support up to **1000 participants**. If for some reason we experience latency issues, we will hold the meeting with critical team members only (and NOT more than 5 critical people per team).
- ▶ **Only the presenter MUST turn ON their video**. The remaining attendees MUST NOT turn on their video feature. At the beginning of the meeting, no one except Chris will turn ON their videos.
- ▶ We will be driving the slides from Gokul Vishwanathan's computer. We will **NOT pass the presenter** privileges to any presenter. Please do NOT attempt to steal or request presenter privilege.
- ▶ Everyone except the presenter **MUST be on mute**. Those passively participating in the meeting (i.e. everyone except the PIs, presenters and ARPA-E team) MUST NOT turn on their microphones.
- ▶ Questions CANNOT be asked **verbally** during or after the presentation since everyone will be on mute. Please use the CHAT feature to post your questions to **Reid Heffner only** using the private chat feature (and NOT to the entire audience) either during the presentation or after the presentation. Reid (Rusty) will act as the moderator for filtering pertinent questions. Q&A session and discussion will be held after all the project presentations.
- ▶ Presenters, PLEASE present your slides in the allotted time limit of **7 minutes**.

Agenda

- ▶ Opening Remarks & Introduction – Chris Atkinson
- ▶ NEXTCAR Team Presentations
 - Michigan Tech. – Jeff Naber
 - GM – Chen-Fang Chang
 - SwRI – Scott Hotz or Sankar Rengarajan
 - OSU – Giorgio Rizzoni
 - UCB – Francesco Borrelli
 - University of Delaware – Andreas Malikopoulos
 - University of Michigan – Jing Sun
 - University of Minnesota – Will Northrop
 - UCR – Matt Barth
 - PSU – Sean Brennan
- ▶ Q&A and Discussion
- ▶ Concluding Remarks – Chris Atkinson and Mary Yamada

ARPA-E and NEXTCAR Current Status

- ▶ ARPA-E – under full telework (since March)
- ▶ NEXTCAR teams
 - None currently have access to their vehicles
 - Plans for restarting? Yes, many plans...
- ▶ No Cost Extensions – until 12/31/2020 in many cases
- ▶ Budget adjustments – no information as yet
- ▶ Program Director transition – Marina Sofos, PhD.

ARPA-E NEXTCAR Team



Chris Atkinson
Program Director



Marina Sofos
Program Director

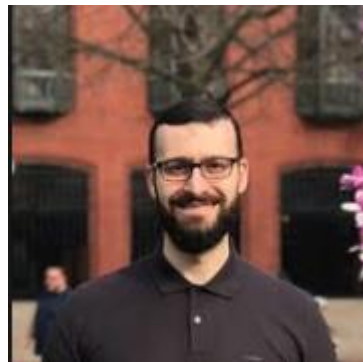


Mary Yamada
Tech-to-Market Advisor

Technical Support



Reid (Rusty)
Heffner



Huthaifa
Ashqar



Gokul
Vishwanathan



Whitney
White



Ahmed
Skaljic

Marina Sofos, Program Director

- ▶ Almost 10 years with DOE managing R&D programs in energy efficiency technologies @ Advanced Manufacturing Office & Building Technologies Office
- ▶ Interests include sensors, controls & data analytics for energy efficiency
- ▶ Degrees in Materials Science & Engineering (Sc.B. Brown Univ, Ph.D. Northwestern Univ, Postdoc Argonne National Lab)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy



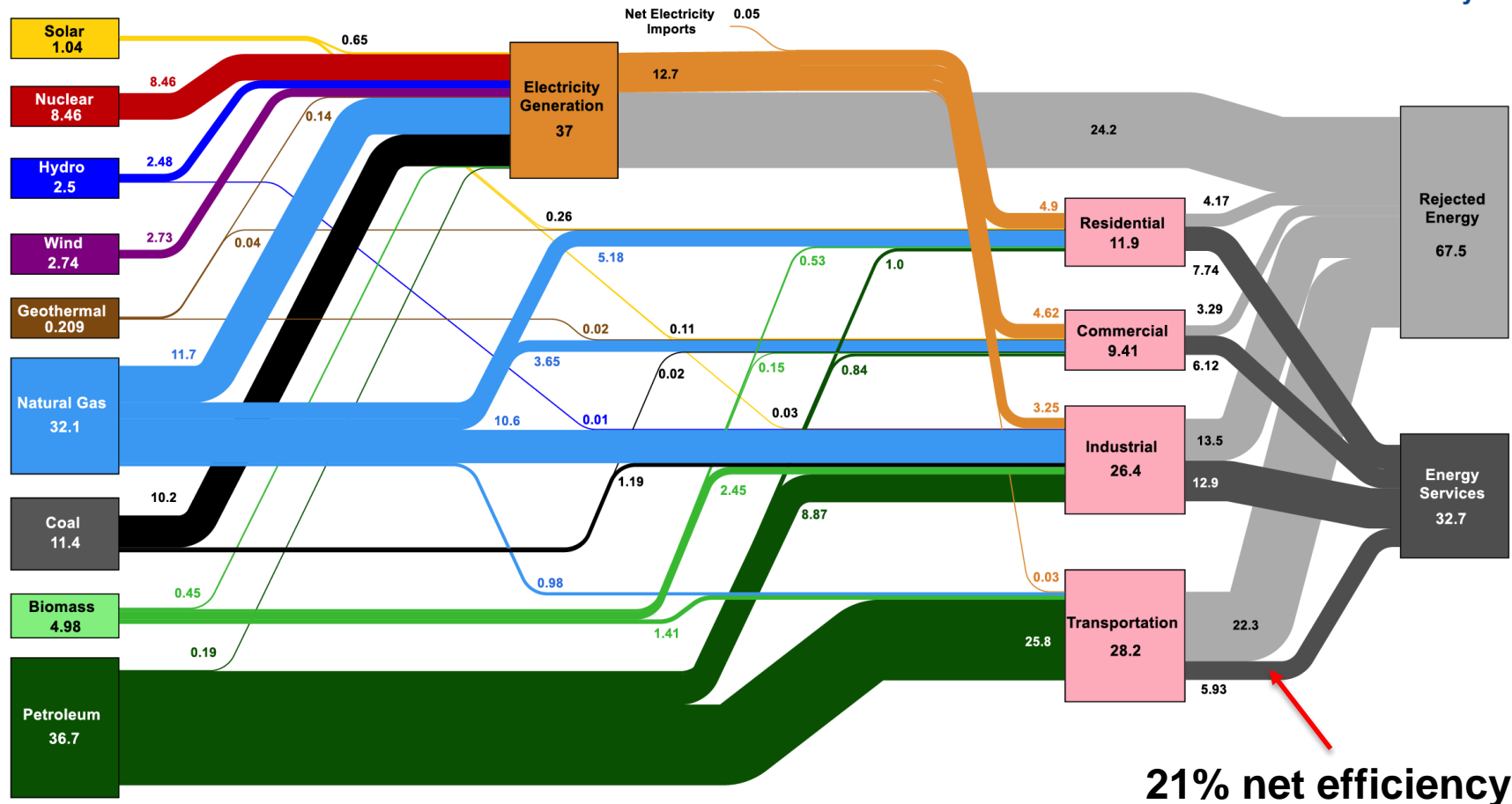
ARPA-E's Mission

Mission: To overcome long-term and high-risk technological barriers in the development of energy technologies



Why is NEXTCAR important to ARPA-E?

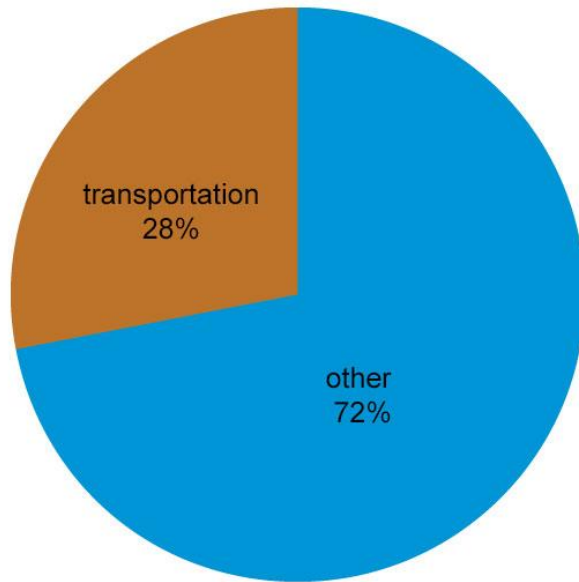
Estimated U.S. Energy Consumption in 2019: 100.2 Quads



Source: LLNL March, 2020. Data is based on DOE/EIA MER (2019). If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports consumption of renewable resources (i.e., hydro, wind, geothermal and solar) for electricity in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant heat rate. The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 65% for the residential sector, 65% for the commercial sector, 21% for the transportation sector and 49% for the industrial sector, which was updated in 2017 to reflect DOE's analysis of manufacturing. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-410527

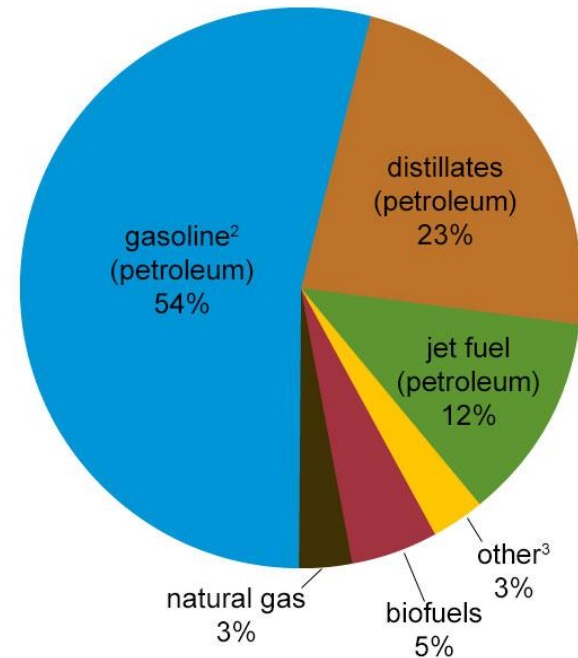
Transportation Energy Usage

Share of total U.S. energy used for transportation, 2018



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 2.1, April 2019, preliminary data 

U.S. transportation energy sources/fuels, 2018¹




¹ Based on energy content

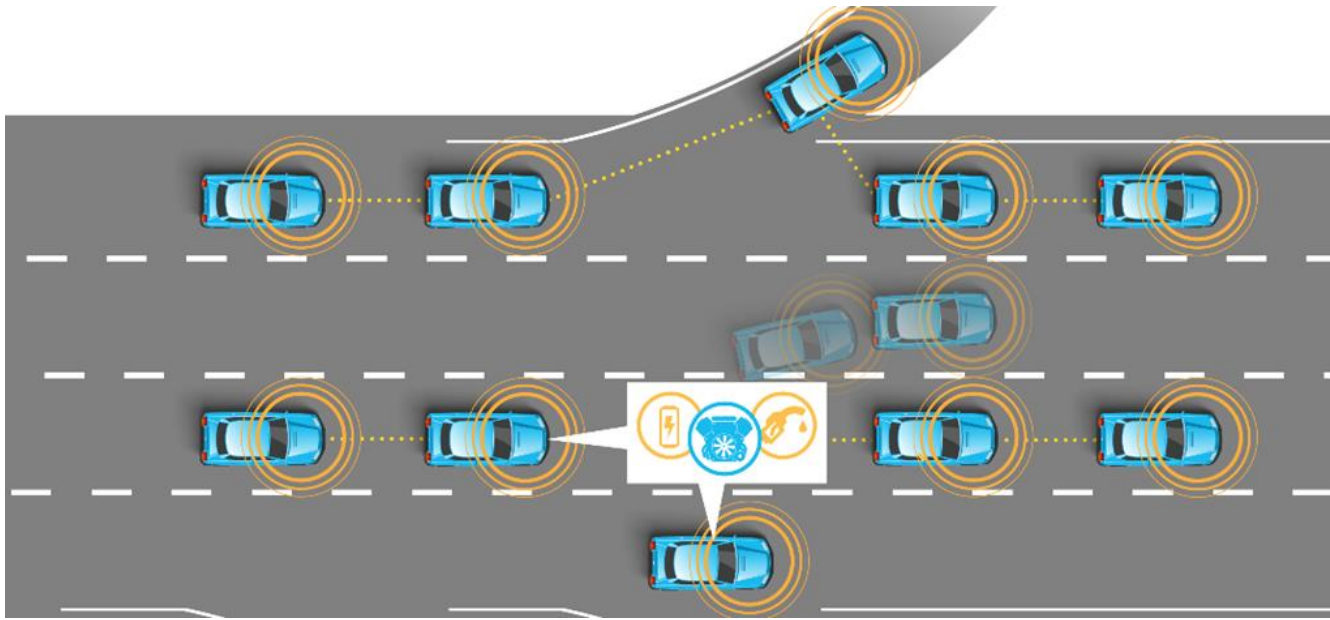
² Motor gasoline and aviation gas; excludes ethanol

³ Includes residual fuel oil, lubricants, hydrocarbon gas liquids (mostly propane), and electricity (includes electrical system energy losses).

Note: Sum of individual components may not equal 100% because of independent rounding.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, Tables 2.5, 3.8c, and 10.2b, April 2019, preliminary data 

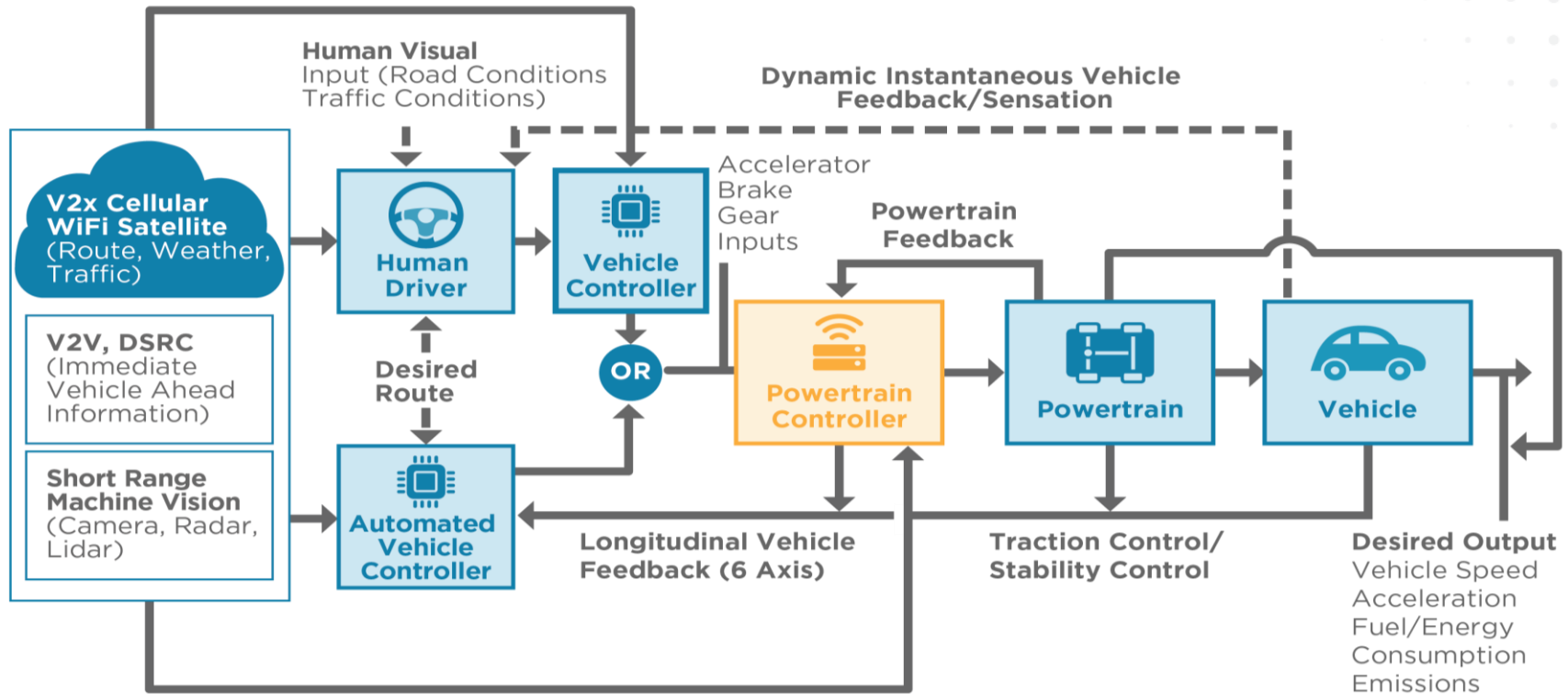
ARPA-E NEXTCAR Program Motivation



Facilitating energy-efficient L1-L3 CAV operation through **connectivity and automation**.

Using eco-routing, eco-driving, ecoAND, hybrid energy flow optimization, platooning and other connected and L1-L3 automation techniques to improve vehicle energy efficiency by 20%.

Future Powertrain and Vehicle Dynamic Control with NEXTCAR



NEXTCAR Portfolio

Light Duty Vehicles

Gasoline



Inforich VD&PT Controls



Michigan Tech

Connected and Automated Control for Vehicle Dynamics and Powertrain Operation on a Light-Duty Multi-Mode Hybrid Electric Vehicle



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Fuel Economy Optimization with Dynamic Skip Fire in a Connected and Automated Vehicle



SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Model Predictive Control for Energy-Efficient Maneuvering of Connected Autonomous Vehicles



Berkeley
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Predictive Data-Driven Vehicle Dynamics and Powertrain Control – From ECU to the Cloud



Simultaneous Optimization of Vehicle and Powertrain Operation Using Connectivity and Automation



Integrated Power and Thermal Management for Connected and Automated Vehicles (iPTM-CAV) Through Real-Time Adaptation and Optimization

Medium Duty Vehicles

Gasoline



Cloud Connected Delivery Vehicle

Natural Gas



Connected Eco-Bus: An Innovative Vehicle-Powertrain Eco Operation System for Efficient Plug-in Hybrid Electric Bus

Heavy Duty Vehicles

Diesel



Enabling high-efficiency operation through next-generation controls systems development for connected & automated class 8 trucks



Maximizing Vehicle Fuel Economy through the Real-Time, Collaborative, and Predictive Co-Optimization of Routing, Speed, and Powertrain Control

NEXTCAR Industry Ecosystem

OEMs



Tier-1 Suppliers



System integrators, CAV service providers and others



External Stakeholders at 2019 Annual Review

Government



Office of
ENERGY EFFICIENCY & RENEWABLE ENERGY



OEMs



DAIMLER

Tier-1 Suppliers and Equipment Manufacturers



Testing Services



American Center for Mobility
CONNECTED. AUTOMATED. VALIDATED.

Mobility Services



Energy Providers

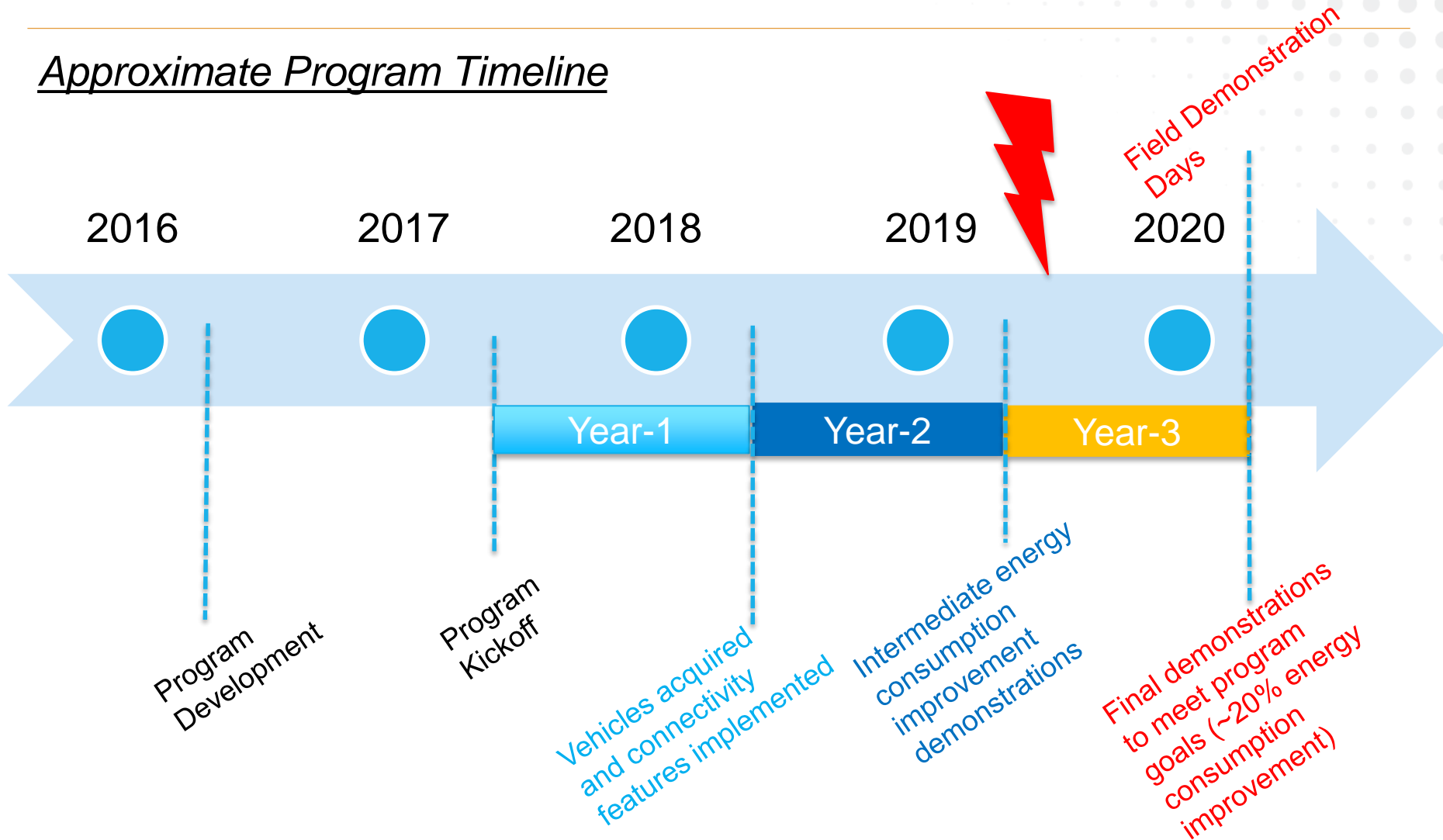


NGO/Consultancy



NEXTCAR Timeline and Critical Milestones

Approximate Program Timeline

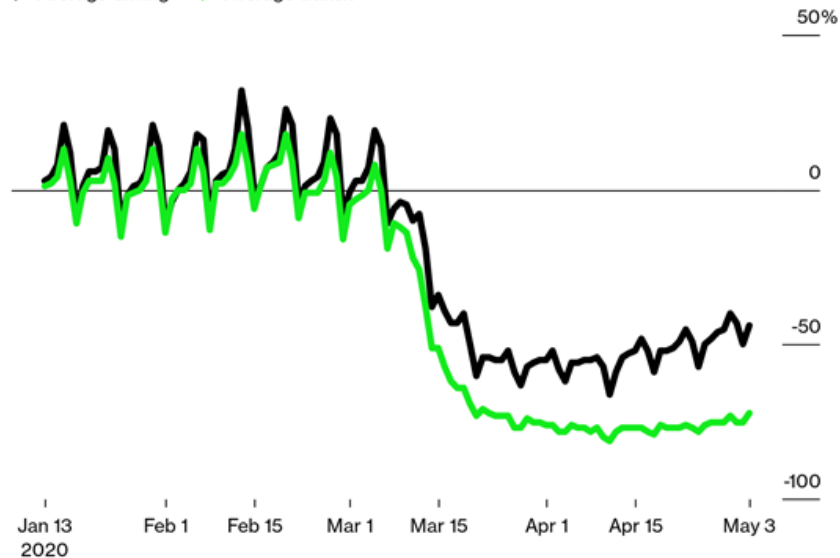


How relevant is NEXTCAR today?

Commuter Changes

More people are driving cars than taking public transit as lockdowns ease

Average driving Average transit



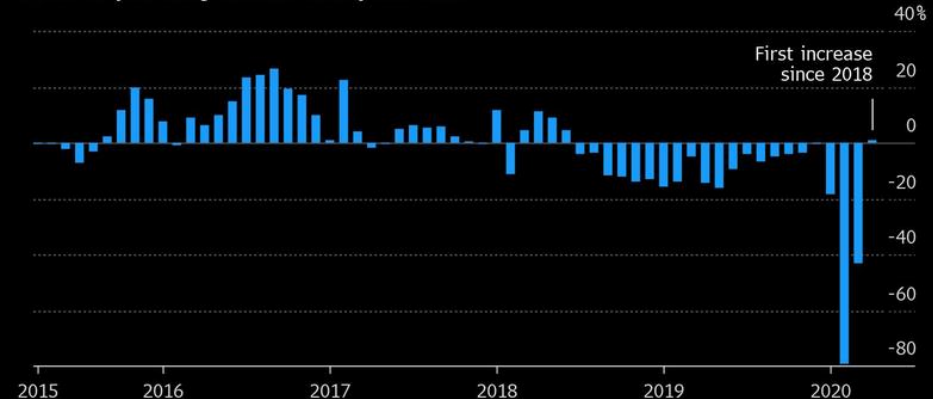
Source: Bloomberg News calculation based Apple Mobility Trends data for 27 cities in Asia, Europe and Americas

Bloomberg Green

The Road Back

Chinese monthly auto sales rose for the first time in almost two years in April

Year-on-year change in China monthly auto sales



Source: China Association of Automobile Manufacturer

Bloomberg

NEXTCAR Program Level Results (to date)

- ▶ **Point 1** – bear in mind that results are vehicle-specific, vehicle duty cycle, traffic density, technology, penetration rate, weather specific.
- ▶ Not all efficiencies are additive, (but some are).
- ▶ These results are presented without context.
 - Results between teams and technologies are not directly comparable (see **Point 1** above).
 - Some results are simulated, some experimental (including HIL, DIL, on-road), some real-world...

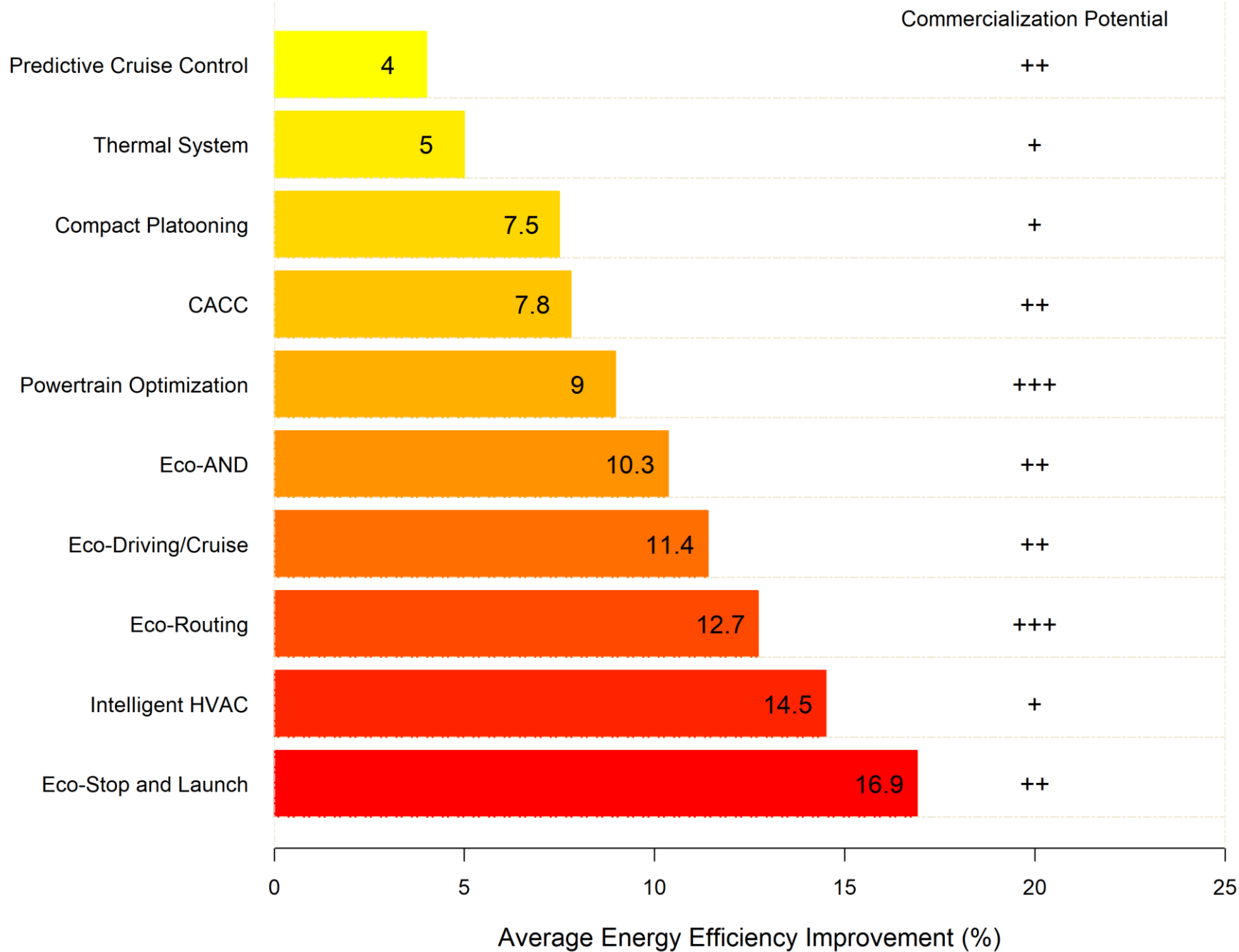
Potential Efficiency Improvements (%)

NEXTCAR Technology	MTU	GM	OSU	SwRI	UD	UM	UCB	UMN	UCR
Eco-Routing	2-21	7		0-35***	7.7-13.8		12.6-14	12.1	
Eco-AND	2-10	8	4-14	0-9.8	17.8		31 ²		9.6-22.9
Eco-Driving/Cruise	1-7	10-14	13-16*	10-13*	20	12-14	6.8-15.8		0-12.8
Powertrain Optimization	5-12 ¹		2-4**	4.9	12	2-7	9	20.1-21.8	8.5-10.5
Thermal System	4-7					2-8			
Compact Platooning	1-7						0-15		
Intelligent HVAC	1-28								
CACC	1-6				2.6-13				
Eco-Stop and Launch (bus application)									10.9-22.9

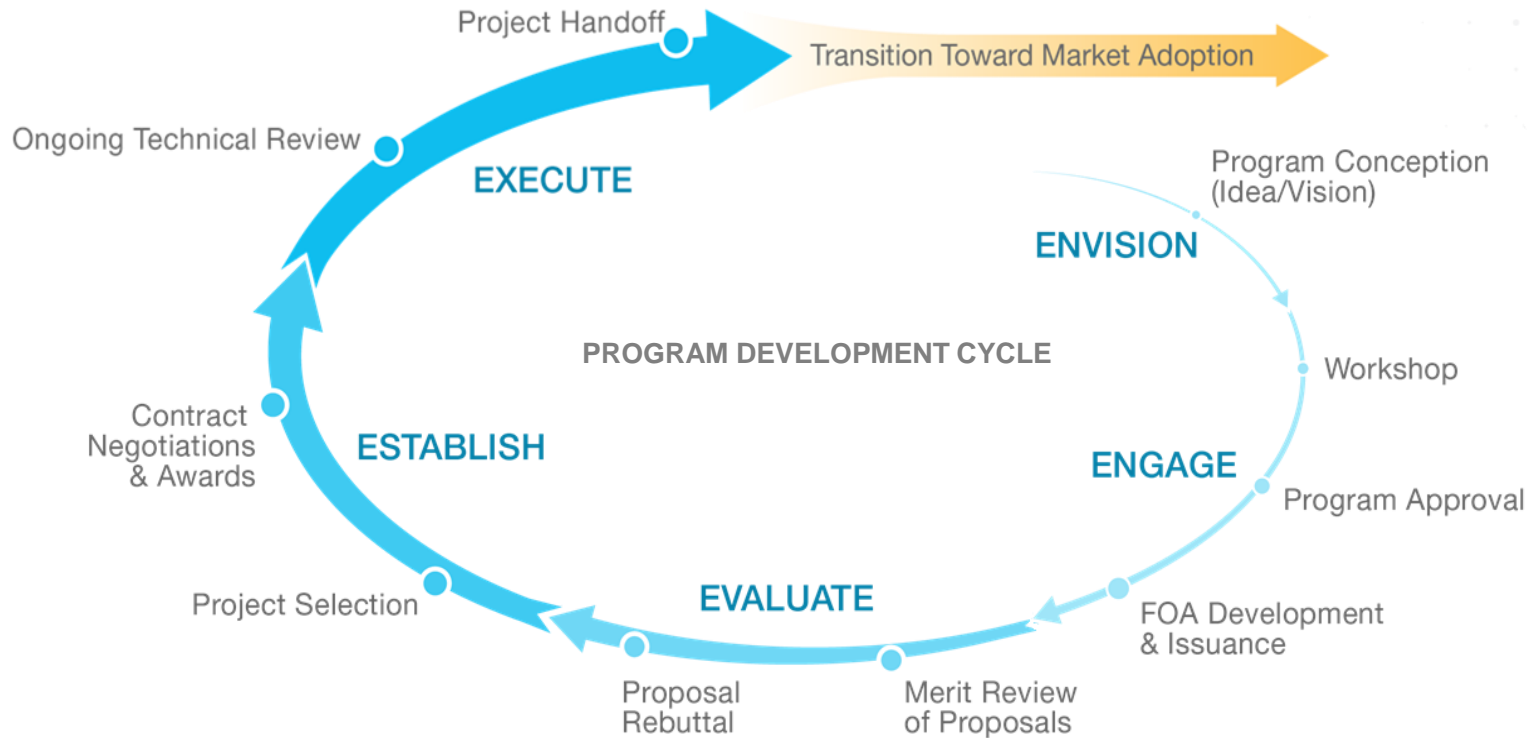
*Eco-driving does include power-split,** Indicates improvement only by leveraging dynamic skip firing (DSF), Eco-routing includes power-split optimization over the long horizon

¹MTU powertrain optimization includes optimization of drive unit as well as PHEV blending

²Charge depleting mode, with an 8.5% increase in travel time on 2.5km arterial



Technology Acceleration Model



NEXTCAR Summary

- ▶ NEXTCAR has achieved **significant results** across a range of technologies.
- ▶ The motivation for NEXTCAR is **more relevant** than ever right now.
- ▶ Commercialization success is the **next critical step**.
- ▶ NEXTCAR Field Demonstration Days in September/October at ACM?
- ▶ Other avenues for dissemination of information – conferences, workshops, papers, demonstrations?
- ▶ ARPA-E is always interested in energy efficiency technologies – anticipate OPEN 2021?
- ▶ *Bon voyage!* Be safe, be healthy and do good things. See you down the road.